



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

social organization—political and social; questions of population—immigration, urban and rural population; social problems of city life; questions of the family—marriage and divorce, education, employment of women and children; the labor system, social well being—wealth and poverty; defense of society—criminology, the punishment of crime and the liquor question. There are numerous maps, diagrams and tables throughout the book which make available the results of the best statistical researches on each subject.

REVIEWS.

Allen, William H. *Civics and Health*. Pp. xl, 411. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1909.

The steady advance of the medical world in the understanding of disease has been accompanied by an increase in popular demand for elimination of its causes. No subject is to-day of wider interest than public health.

As a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Allen studied rural sanitary administration. Later as head of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, and as head of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City, he came into immediate and constant contact with many phases of the health problem. More recently as the secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research he has dealt with the question of civic control and efficiency. The reputation justly gained from his earlier work is well maintained in this volume.

He begins by defining the "health rights" of a community and finds the best index thereto in the physical welfare of school children. In the next section he discusses means for studying school children and developing them physically. Part III deals with the measures adopted at home and abroad to meet the ends revealed, while Part IV describes the necessary official machinery.

In the last section Dr. Allen discusses the method of teaching health lessons. His emphasis on the necessity of truth in dealing with problems of alcoholism, the avoidance of exaggeration, is very timely. His suggestions as to effective measures deserve attention. This is a most readable book, of great value to any public-spirited citizen. There are many good illustrations.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Angier, A. C. *The Far East Revisited*. Pp. xiv, 364. Price, 10s. 6d. London: Witherby & Co., 1908.

Millard, Thomas F. *America and the Far Eastern Question*. Pp. xxiv, 576. Price, \$4.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909. Both of these authors are especially qualified to discuss the problems of the Far East and have brought together important material showing the eco-

conomic rivalries which make the East a center of international interest. The viewpoint of each volume reflects the chief interest of the author. Mr. Angier is the editor of the *London and China Express*. He is well acquainted with the commercial politics of the Orient. Problems of colonial administration and possibilities of influencing the course of trade receive his first attention. Mr. Millard's book emphasizes the importance of politics as an element in determining the future control of the trade of the East. He has the advantage of a more intimate personal acquaintance with eastern affairs while Mr. Angier has made a more detailed study of the economic factors. Both books at times show newspaper style, indeed the material has to a large extent appeared before in the periodicals.

"The Far East Revisited" in its arrangement is a travel book. The first third presents a favorable report of what has been accomplished in the British Malaysian colonies and in Netherlands India. The last part contains the author's real contributions. He finds the trade of Chinese ports growing and efficiently conducted. Praise is especially given to the German activity in Tsing-Tao. The recent edicts intended ultimately to bring the maritime customs back into Chinese control the author thinks ill advised. The opium legislation also is treated in a way which recalls the opium war and the present interest of England in poppy culture in India, but at the last the author puts himself on record in favor of helping China curb the use of the drug.

There are two excellent chapters on present railway development in China. The Chinese desire to repurchase the "concession lines" is approved, but it is pointed out that foreign capital must be encouraged to invest heavily in Chinese railroads if the rapid development so necessary for China in the present crisis is to occur. Manchuria and Korea are reviving in trade, it is insisted, and the Japanese so much criticised for discrimination are on the whole acting for the best commercial development of the country. Japan's ambitions receive much more sympathetic treatment than is accorded by most recent writers.

Mr. Millard's book in this respect stands at the opposite pole. Japan to him is the disturbing factor of the Far East which all powers interested in the open door must be prepared to restrain. The United States especially should adopt an aggressive policy in maintenance of the principle of equal opportunity. Other nations have tentative spheres of influence marked out, but we will be read out of the Oriental market if the sphere policy should come to fruition. Japan's ambition is asserted to be the concentration of all the national energy to secure commercial supremacy in the East. Railways, industry and steamboat lines are subsidized for that purpose. All the acts of the government indicate the determination to keep control of more than Korea, which now is virtually a colony. The San Francisco school episode was conjured up by Japan to distract attention from her discriminations in Manchuria. Japan is already preparing for another great struggle, one greater than the war with Russia.

This part of the work, as the author admits in his preface, will meet criticism by many. But no one who reads the facts that are brought together

can fail to revise some of his opinions as to the present status of the open door. The military expenditures of Japan, the oppressive taxation and the methods adopted on the mainland are analyzed in a way which raises a strong presumption that at least a part of the author's thesis can be maintained. Manchuria is the "danger spot" of Oriental politics. It will be the scene within the next decade of another great war. If no new factors enter upon the scene the next conflict may see the abandonment of the open door and Japan in control of all north China. To check such a move the author relies on the new China and upon the United States acting as her friend.

The last third of the book is devoted to the Philippines. The author is a warm friend of the administration but admits that even now the islands are the shuttlecock of politics. The Philippine Assembly has not yet proven its efficiency but has done all that could be expected. As a base for our future trade and on their own account the islands have justified their acquisition. They are already self-sustaining and in time it is asserted they will develop a trade with the United States valued at eight hundred millions. In these chapters the author certainly does not err on the side of pessimism.

Mr. Angier and Mr. Millard have written books which bring out many contrasts of opinion. Both illustrate how difficult it is to form a correct judgment of the shifting factors of eastern politics, both show also how important it is that we should have such a judgment. The student of international affairs cannot afford to neglect either of these works.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Baddeley, John F. *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus.* Pp. xxxviii, 518. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

For over a century Russia was occupied with subduing that country of heterogeneous population which goes under the general name of the Caucasus. There was practically incessant warfare going on for decades. So the Caucasus served as a training school for Russian officers and soldiers, and some of Russia's most eminent generals were sent down to conduct the operations against the stubborn resistance of the Murids.

Many Russian writers served in the army corps stationed in the Caucasus and later left in their writings classical descriptions of that country. Lermontov gave us "The Hero of Our Times." It is said that Tolstoy has prepared a book to be published after his death, which deals with the last period of the conquest of the Caucasus.

Official reports of generals supplemented by personal memoirs have been published and furnish a voluminous literature on the Caucasus. But no complete history of the conquest has ever been published, even in Russian, and this work of Mr. Baddeley is therefore a most important and useful contribution.

Mr. Baddeley is a non-military man and himself apologizes for dealing with military affairs, disclaiming all expert knowledge. His interest in the